THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, July 9, 1804.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

COURT of KING's BENCH.

The KING *verſus* the INHABITANTS of HOOE, brought on in Michaelmas Term, 1803.

A pauper hired a tenement of 11l. a year value, and reſided upon it for a year and upwards; before he hired it, he agreed with another perſon to be his under-tenant of a part at 5l. per annum, who became guarantee to the landlord for the whole of the rent: held, that a ſettlement was gained by the pauper; notwithſtanding the ſeſſions found that credit was only given to the pauper, for 6l. per annum, and he had continued to receive relief from his former pariſh for ſix months.

THIS was an appeal at the quarter ſeſſions for the county of Suſſex, July 15, 1803, againſt an order of two juſtices, for the removal of John Akehurſt, his wife and children, from the pariſh of Pevenſey, in that county, to the pariſh of Hooe.

The court confirmed the order, ſubject to the opinion of the court of king's bench, upon the following caſe:

The pauper was originally ſettled in Hooe; and immediately previous to the hiring in queſtion of the premiſes hereinafter mentioned, occupied a houſe in Hooe, belonging to John Pococke, at the rent of 4l. of which the pariſh, from the inability of the pauper, paid 40s. At Lady-day, 1803, the pauper took of Pococke a houſe in Pevenſey, with certain rights of common annexed to it, at the rent of 11l. per annum; but what the extent of thoſe rights were, the pauper, when examined, did not happen to know. Pococke being at that time overſeer of the

poor for the parish of Hooe, the pauper took possession of Pococke's house at Pevensey, a few days after Lady-day, and continued to occupy it till the time of the removal. The period of Lady-day, 1801, was a time of scarcity, and the parish of Hooe continued to give relief to the pauper for six months after he went to reside at Pevensey. The pauper was unable to purchase cattle to turn out on the common. The cause of the pauper's taking Pococke's house was, that he had an opportunity of engaging in a contract with one Porter, in carrying chalk coastwise, by which he earned above 60l. for himself, a man, and a boy, employed in navigating the vessel, in the course of a year. Previous to the pauper's contracting with Pococke, Porter had agreed with the pauper to take part of the premises under him, and pay him for it 5l. per annum. Porter was desirous of having the pauper in his employ, and was the first person who made application to Pococke for his house. Previous to its being let, Pococke said he would not let the house, except Porter would guarantee the rent. Porter therefore consented to guarantee to Pococke the payment of the pauper's rent; but at the time the pauper made his contract with Pococke, Porter was not present, and Pococke then said expressly, that he made this agreement with the pauper only, and considered none but him as his tenant. The pauper paid the whole of the rent for the first year, by instalments at different times, and part of the rent for the year following, the rest remaining unpaid. It appeared that the pauper would not have hired the premises at Pevensey, unless Porter agreed to take part of them under him, at the rent above-mentioned; and Pococke did not consider the pauper of sufficient credit and ability to hire the premises in question, if Porter had not guaranteed the payment of the rent. The court (of quarter sessions) were distinctly of opinion, that none of the parties to the contract acted with any fraudulent intention; but that, upon the whole of the facts, credit was given by the landlord to the pauper for 6l. only of the rent, and that for the residue thereof the credit was given solely to the said Porter.

Erskine and Newland, for the respondents, cited the King v. Fillongley,* as one which would be relied upon by the other side, and therefore endeavoured to draw several distinctions between them. They said, the statute of 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 12, did not apply to this case, so as to give the party a settlement, by residing in the house at Pevensey. Though the whole rent was 11l. this was not an entire tenement of 10l. a year and upwards, because the landlord required a guarantee from another person besides the pauper. But the intent of the statute was, that no one should come into a parish to settle, who could not shew himself of ability, by renting a tenement of 10l. a year.

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* 1 Term Rep. 458, and 2 Const. 121.

A perſon allowing another out of charity to occupy ſuch a houſe, has indeed been held to give a ſettlement to charge the pariſh. But notwithſtanding what was ſaid by Buller, J. in the caſe of the King v. Fillongley, that the queſtion of inability did not apply, yet he conſiders reſidence on a houſe of 10l. per annum as an evidence of credit, and a preſumption that the perſon will not become chargeable; but that reaſon does not occur here, for he has only credit for 6l. per annum.

They alſo contended that the caſe itſelf was imperfect, that although it ſtated there was no fraudulent intention, yet it contained rather the evidence of facts, than the facts themſelves, leaving the court of King's Bench to decide both the fact and the law; and therefore they requeſted it might be ſent down to be amended.

[Lord Ellenborough, C. J. The ſeſſions have found one thing rather extraordinary, namely, that none of the parties acted with a fraudulent intention, and yet that one of them ſaid one thing, and meant another.]

Garrow, Courthorpe, and D'Oyley, for the appellants. A great part of the caſe may be rejected as impertinent, or even inconſiſtent; and yet there are ſome few facts ſtated with ſufficient clearneſs for the court to decide upon. It is ſtated that the pauper took a houſe of Pococke, at Pevenſey; and though the caſe afterwards ſtates the reaſon for his taking it, that cannot affect the ſettlement. The ſtatute requires only reſidence on a tenement of a certain value; but it would be adding new terms to require that the tenant ſhould be able to pay out of his own immediate funds. What is ſtated here happens every day in London. For, upon the ſame principle, an objection might be made to the gaining of a ſettlement where a perſon takes a large houſe in London for the purpoſe of letting lodgings, and which he would not take, unleſs by that means he could be enabled to pay the rent. Here there is an expreſs excluſion of all fraud, and the rent of 11l. was the actual worth of the houſe. The pauper was the perſon who took the houſe, the under-tenant, Porter, not being preſent. He and the pauper afterwards made their contract apart from the landlord. The rent was not only agreed to be paid, but, in point of fact, was paid by the pauper.

Lord Ellenborough, C. J. Notwithſtanding all that has been done in the court below to render this caſe obſcure, by the introduction of unneceſſary circumſtances, enough appears upon the face of it for us to form a judgment, without ſending it back to be amended. The firſt thing to be done in this, as in all other caſes, is to refer to the act of parliament itſelf, upon the terms of which the queſtion is raiſed. The words are "after any perſon ſhall come to ſettle (concerning which there is here no queſtion), in any tenement under the yearly value of 10l."

Here all fraud is expreſsly excluded. Then what is the intereſt of the pauper, and what is the value of the tenement? This is clearly above the value of 10l. and he has the entire legal intereſt in the tenement, inſomuch ſo, that it would be ſubject to common law executions in his hands. However, it is ſtated that the landlord, Pococke, upon being applied to by Porter, ſaid, in the abſence of the pauper, that he ſhould not let it to him, unleſs he could have ſecurity; but when a demiſe is made to the pauper only, ſhall it be ſaid that he has not an intereſt in the thing demiſed, becauſe he has given ſecurity? Is he not ſtill the tenant? It is true, that the having a ſecurity may be an inducement to the landlord to let the tenement; but ſtill it is a letting to the pauper, juſt the ſame as when money is advanced upon a bill of exchange, the name of an indorſer of credit may induce me to diſcount it; but it is, notwithſtanding, an advancement of money, and a credit given by me to the holder, who tranſfers it immediately to me. Still leſs is there any reaſon to ſay this is not a letting to the pauper, becauſe the perſon who is to anſwer as guarantee for him, has a part of the tenement underlet to him, in order to enable him to repay himſelf, or leſſen his riſk. It appears then, notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, that this is a perſon having a tenement of 11l. a year, he is therefore not removable under the act; to ſay otherwiſe, I muſt deprive the act of its fair meaning.

Groſe, J. It does not ſeem to me that it is neceſſary to ſend this caſe down to be amended, or that there is any difficulty in it. The queſtion comes ſhortly to this, Whether, upon removal to Pevenſey, the pauper came to ſettle upon a tenement of the yearly value of more than 10l.? The caſe of the King v. Fillongley is deciſive upon this point; and I am ſatisfied with the words of Chief Juſtice Parker, cited in that caſe by Buller, J. "If a man hire a houſe at a ſmall rent, and pay a fine, yet if the houſe is worth 10l. per annum, it makes a ſettlement; for the ſettlement depends on the value of the tenement, and not on the rent. The pauper took poſſeſſion of the houſe, and lived in it unremovable forty days; and if in this caſe it were neceſſary that he ſhould be able to pay for it, the fact is, that he actually does pay for it: but that is not neceſſary. Suppoſing a pauper, coming out of a poor-houſe, were immediately afterwards to get a furniſhed houſe, by the letting out of which he may get money; he takes a houſe of 100l. per annum, and gets a friend to become ſecurity for him, that would be ſufficient for him to gain a ſettlement. For the true queſtion is, has the perſon credit to rent the houſe? and it is immaterial whether there are other perſons connected with him who ſupport that credit, by enabling him to pay his way."

Lawrence, J. It does not ſeem to be argued, that the pauper was not in poſſeſſion of a tenement beyond the yearly value of

of 10l. but it is contended, that we muſt ſuppoſe ſome facts to exiſt in the caſe that will deprive the pauper of the ſettlement gained by that tenancy under the ſtatute, becauſe it is ſtated, in the end of the caſe, that the credit was given for part of the rent to Porter, who was the under-tenant to the pauper. The ſtatute gives the power of removal only in caſes where any perſon comes to ſettle in any tenement under the yearly value of 10l. but here he came to ſettle on a tenement of the value of more than that ſum, and it was demiſed to the pauper. It is no matter what induced the landlord to let the tenement to him.

Le Blanc, J. The whole argument has been upon what the caſe has ſtated, with reſpect to the credit given on account of Porter. At the firſt, I thought the latter parts of the caſe had thrown an ambiguity over the whole; but the ſeſſions have ſtated clearly, that the tenement was let to the pauper. It is added, that Porter was to be guarantee, and that he was to take part of the tenement at 5l. a year. It ſeems that this circumſtance has led the court of ſeſſions into the error; for it is from this that they drew the concluſion, that credit was only given to the pauper for 6l. a year, although the whole was let to him. They conſidered this to have relieved him, if I may ſo ſay, from paying more than 6l. a year; but referring to the ſtatute, it ſeems perfectly immaterial by what means he is enabled to pay the rent, or from what ſources he looks to be ſupplied with means and ability, if he actually rents a tenement of more than 10l. a year. The ſeſſions have therefore done wrong in conſidering this as not a renting to the amount of more than 10l.

Rule abſolute.—Order quaſhed.

ACCOUNT *of* WOBURN SHEEP SHEARING.

(Concluded from Page 15.)

ON Wedneſday morning, very early, a party, conſiſting of Sir Joſeph Banks, Preſident of the Royal Society, Lord Sheffield, and Mr. Arthur Young, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, —— Criſps, Eſq. William Smith, John Farey, &c. rode to Priſley Farm, a diſtance of four miles, and viewed the new-water meadows, and other improvements thereon. A more pleaſing object could not be preſented than the three meadows of two years, one year, and half a year's ſtanding, where the ſteril bog was found, by the aid of irrigation, covered in proportion to the time of its application with its beſt natural graſs.

After breakfaſt, which his grace gives publicly during this fete at the abbey, the company aſſembled at the ſlaughter-houſe, adjoining his grace's ſtables, and the carcaſes of the fat wethers,

wethers, which were examined alive on Tueſday evening, were minutely examined by the graziers, butchers, and amateurs preſent, the judges appointed to decide on their merits having previouſly examined them. After this the South Down ewes were exhibited, one by one, in the ſhew-houſe, when the company repaired to Crawley Heath, a diſtance of about a mile, where ſeven ploughmen, with their reſpective inſtruments, ſtarted, in the breaking up of Clover-Ley, as competitors for the prize offered laſt year by his grace, for the plough which ſhould, with the leaſt force, turn the cleaneſt and deepeſt furrow: the ſeven ploughs belonged to Lord Somerville, Samuel Whitbread, Eſq. Dr. Macquin, Joſeph Cowley, J. Potts, Mark Duckit, and Mr. Leſter, the remainder being in uſe on his grace's farm, under the care of Mr. Willſon, the bailiff. Much intereſting diſcuſſion and obſervation preſented itſelf to the ſpectators in witneſſing this very laudable conteſt; the judges minutely attending to all the circumſtances of pounds weight exerted by the horſes in drawing each plough (except Mr. Leſter's, which failed at the onſet), the depth, width, and cleanneſs of furrow, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Brown exhibited a long horſe-hoe, and Mr. Mark Duckitt a ſcuffler, the operations of which were inſpected by the judges and the company, who then repaired to the park-farm, where Runciman's horſe-hoe, Cartwright's three furrow plough, Salmon's chaff-cutter, drill, and ſcuffler, were ſubmitted to the inſpection of the mechanics and agriculturiſts preſent. Mr. Blunt, an artiſt of eminence, attended, and made drawings of ſome of the machines and implements ſhewn. Mr. Garrard, of London, the famous modeller, was alſo preſent, and took ſketches of ſome of the moſt favourite animals.

Soon after three o'clock more than 300 perſons ſat down to dinner at the abbey, after which the very inſtructive converſations of the company were enlivened by the following toaſts:—

The king,
Succeſs to agriculture,
The fleece,
Breeding in all its branches,
The plough,
Small in ſize and great in value,
Irrigation,
Succeſs to the farming ſociety of Ireland,

which produced a ſhort ſpeech from an Iriſh gentleman preſent, on behalf of that moſt reſpectable ſociety.

Mr. Bridge. Mr. Overman, &c.

Printed propoſals were circulated for the premiums to be given by his grace at the enſuing ſheep-ſhearing in June, 1805, which are equally liberal, and directed to the ſame objects as

heretofore, with the addition of a premium to the ploughman, who ſhall hold or conduct the ſucceſsful plough in the trial of thoſe implements: alſo, to the ſhepherd who ſhall have reared the greateſt number of lambs in the ſpring of 1805, in proportion to his flock, five guineas: four other premiums of four, three, two, and one guineas are offered for the next greateſt numbers in ſucceſſion: but the principal novelty in the premiums is the handſome offer, on the part of his grace, of fifty guineas "to the farmer in Bedfordſhire who ſhall, between the 1ſt of January, 1804, and the 1ſt of June, 1805, have converted the greateſt quantity of land into water-meadow, not leſs than ten acres, on the beſt and moſt approved ſyſtem."

After dinner the company repaired to the park-farm, and inſpected the operation of ten ſheep-ſhearers, who each ſheared four ſheep, as candidates for the prizes offered laſt year for "the beſt ſheep-ſhearer." Several South Down tups were then let, and South Down ewes, and Hereford and Devon cattle, were ſold by auction, which cloſed this day's buſineſs. In the courſe of the forenoon, the Portugueſe Ambaſſador, Earls Lauderdale and Darnley, Lord William Ruſſell, Mr. Coke, Mr. Anſon, Mr. Northey, Mr. Lee Antonie, Mr. Byng, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, arrived from London, and among the company we noticed, Sir John Seabright, and Meſſrs. Barnet, Trevor, Higgins, Godfrey Thornton, Smith, Thomas Pickford, Chandler, Riley, B. Bevan, Baker, Rutley, Potts, &c.

On Thurſday morning early, the Duke of Manchester, Earl Lauderdale, Lord Somerville, Mr. Coke, Sir Harry Featherſtone, William Child, Lorraine Smith, Mr. Brown, Mr. Smith, Mr. Chandler, and others, went over to to Prieſley to view the water-meadows, of which a plan was hung up in the ſhow-houſe at the park farm.

Mr. Smith, of Bath, exhibited his maps of the ſtrata of England and Wales, towards the publication of which Sir Joſeph Banks generouſly ſubſcribed 100l. and paid down half the money; an example which, we truſt, for the intereſt of the ſcience, will be followed by a ſufficient number of land-owners and gentlemen of property, to enable Mr. Smith to arrange and publiſh his moſt valuable body of facts and obſervations, with a chance of gaining a juſt remuneration.

During this day the printed conditions of the premiums now offered by the Smithfield cattle ſociety, were ſtuck up in the ſhow-houſe.

Mr. Bevan, a land-ſurveyor, of Leighton Buzzard, ſhewed his new inſtrument for the meaſuring of trunks of trees, both felled and ſtanding.

The printed propoſals for Mr. Whittle's ſale of cattle were circulated among the company. Several woolſtaplers and connoiſſeurs in wool examined the fleeces in the wool-chamber, at

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the park farm. His grace, however, does not ſell his wool in the fleece, as was formerly done, but ſends it to London to be firſt ſorted, when the different ſorts are ſold to manufacturers.

The ſecond ſhow of Leiceſter tups took place in the forenoon in the ſhow-houſe, and of Hereford and Devon cattle, in the cow-houſes.

At three o'clock near 150 perſons ſat down to dinner with his grace at the abbey; after which his grace roſe and expreſſed his great ſatisfaction at the increaſing goodneſs of the theaves and wethers produced on this occaſion by Bedfordſhire breeders, effected in a great degree, as his grace with much feeling obſerved, by the exertions of his much-lamented brother, the late duke. His grace then noticed, with regret, that no implement of agriculture had been this year produced which merited, in the opinion of the judges, the premium of twenty guineas, which was offered laſt year; and went on to obſerve upon the experiments in ploughing, made on Wedneſday forenoon, in which he remarked, that the perſon who was to hold or conduct Lord Somerville's patent plough, having been ſuddenly taken unwell, an inexperienced ploughman had been reſorted to, whoſe work fell greatly ſhort of what he had before obſerved this plough to be capable of doing in other trials. His grace then proceeded to notice the new premiums which had this year been added to the uſual liſt of premiums, particularly on the premium of fifty guineas to the farmer, in Bedfordſhire, who ſhould, between the 1ſt of January, 1804, and the 1ſt of June, 1805, have converted the greateſt quantity of land into water-meadow, not leſs than ten acres, on the beſt and moſt approved ſyſtem. His grace then proceeded to read the determination of the judges on the firſt claſs of premiums, by which a cup of ten guineas value was adjudged to Mr. Bithrey; and ſecond prize of five guineas to Mr. Earl, for fat wethers. His grace obſerved, that the fleeces of Mr. Moore's ſheep were highly creditable to him in quantity and quality of wool. The ſecond claſs of premiums, of a cup value ten guineas and five guineas, were adjudged to Mr. John Moore, of Aſpley, and Mr. John Circuitt, of Woburn. In the third claſs of premiums, his grace obſerved, that there was no competition for the prize for the beſt boar; for though Mr. Weſton had ſent two boars, no one had attended to give the required information to the judges to enable them to decide.

Thomas Linnel was adjudged five guineas, John Maſon four guineas, Joſeph Giles three guineas, G. Wadſworth two guineas, and Job Arnold, of Crowley, one guinea, as the prizes for the neateſt and cleaneſt ſheep-ſhearing.

On the fourth claſs no adjudication had taken place; but the committee were of opinion that Mr. Duckit's plough was an implement worthy of ſome attention. In delivering the report

of the judges appointed to examine the comparative trials of drill and broad-caſt huſbandry, his grace obſerved, with regret, that the drilled crops of the three candidates were not kept clear of weeds, which was an expreſs condition of the propoſed premium, and what his grace could declare, on his own experience, to be quite eſſential to the ſucceſs of this excellent ſyſtem of management. In anſwer to a queſtion propoſed by Mr. Barret, his grace ſaid, that the rows might, under the conditions, be weeded by hand, if that ſhould become neceſſary. His grace concluded a neat ſpeech by a hearty invitation to the company to honour him with their preſence at the next meeting, in June, 1805; and, before he ſat down, gave as a toaſt,

An increaſed ſpirit of improvement in the county of Bedford.

After which the ſucceſsful candidates were congratulated by the company in drinking their healths.

The judges of the premiums, and thanks to them for the trouble they have taken.

The farming ſociety of Ireland.

Earl Winchelſea.

Sir Joſeph Banks.

And thus ended the moſt intereſting meeting which has for a long time been witneſſed.

An Account of the Journey of Louis XVI. King of France, with the Royal Family, from Paris to Varennes, and of their Return to the Capital, in June, 1791; drawn up from the Informations of one of the King's Body-Guards, by John Dougall.

(Continued from Page 11.)

IN the morning, before ſetting out, Dumas and Latour-Maubourg,* coming up to the *gardes-du-corps*, as they came out of the king's apartment, ſaid, "Gentlemen *(Meſſieurs)*, we have been conſidering your ſituation, and we ſee but one way to preſerve you from the fury of the people, which is, that you adopt the dreſs of the national-guards."

Their anſwer was, "We are ready to die; but we will never diſgrace ourſelves by our own act."

"At leaſt (ſaid the two deputies) put on the great coat."

"No (anſwered the three *gardes-du-corps*), no compoſition; no accommodations."

* This gentleman and a brother were colonels in the king's ſervice. Their family had been, in a particular manner, diſtinguiſhed by the favours of their unhappy ſovereign.

" Then (added Dumas) you muſt travel in our carriage; there, perhaps, the people will have more reſpect for you."

" Our place (concluded theſe *gardes*) is on the coach-box, behind, or at the doors of the carriage of our unfortunate maſter and his auguſt family; and there we will await our fate, be it what it may."

They immediately repaired, according to their orders, to the king, whom they had left engaged in writing; for he had written a great deal along the road; and found him with the queen and his ſiſter.

Here they continued until his majeſty gave them directions reſpecting the journey.

As the royal family were in continual apprehenſions of loſing their ſervants, they here again embraced the three *gardes-du-corps*, ſpeaking to them with the tenderneſs of parents to their children, whom they were never more to behold.

Theſe perſonages united to the moſt heroic courage ſo much condeſcending goodneſs, that if they had even been of the loweſt ranks in ſociety, the greateſt ſovereign might have been proud of their friendſhip. If the *gardes-du-corps*, then, ſhewed any zeal and firmneſs in their ſervice, ſuch conduct was entirely the effect of the noble examples of virtue exhibited by every member of this unfortunate family.

When they had gone down to the court, and were ready to ſtep into the carriage, the new biſhop came to make an apology for their having been ſo poorly accommodated in his palace.

He had been but too ſhort a time (he ſaid) in his ſee, to have been able to arrange matters for the due reception of the royal family.

To this the king anſwered, with his uſual calmneſs, " When a man is not in his own houſe, he is not expected to make any apology for not doing the honours of it."

This new biſhop had been, before the revolution, pariſh-prieſt *(curé)* of Antilly, in the dioceſe of Sens. His name was Thuin, and he had a brother broken on the wheel for robbery, fifteen years before, at a town in that neighbourhood.

The baron du ———, a knight of St. Louis, had then the command of the national-guards at Meaux. This office was impoſed on him, it has been ſaid, much againſt his inclination; and that he had come to this town in the hope of rendering ſome ſervice to the royal family. But it happened with him, as with the greater number of ancient military gentlemen who accepted, or even intrigued for ſimilar ſituations, that they found themſelves to be, not the commanders, but the ſlaves of the people under them. They were liable, alſo, to be continually ſuſpected, and were never able to retain the good opinion and confidence of their troops. The diſorder and licentiouſneſs prevailing, in conſequence of theſe circumſtances, in the

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old troops of the line, as well as among the volunteers, or national-guards, can neither be deſcribed nor imagined.

When the royal family had taken their places in the carriage, and M. de Mouſtier had ſhut the door, he found that ſome grenadiers had ſeated themſelves by the ſide of his two comrades, on the coach-box, and had left no room for him. He deſired theſe grenadiers repeatedly to come down, but as they paid no attention to him, he addreſſed himſelf to Latour-Maubourg, ſaying, " See, Sir! thoſe men have taken my place; I hope you will make them come down."

Latour, with a tone familiar and friendly, ſaid, " Be ſo good, gentlemen, as to make a little room, ſit a little cloſer."

" What, Sir! (ſaid M. de Mouſtier) is this your way to make yourſelf be obeyed? Soldiers! make haſte, quick; the place is mine, and I will have it."

At laſt they did make a place for M. de Mouſtier, which he ſoon contrived to enlarge.

The carriage now proceeded towards Paris, in the midſt of an immenſe multitude, continually increaſing.

The heat and duſt were intolerable. The carriage was loaded with national-guards, behind, on the roof, on the ſteps, between the body and the box, on the box, between the box and the pole, on the pole itſelf, and on the horſes. Some were even ſtanding on the box, ſupporting themſelves on the ſhoulders of the three *gardes-du corps*, under the pretence of ſcreening them from the attacks of the mob. In fact, it was with the utmoſt difficulty that the horſes were able to move along at all with ſo enormous a load.

To this muſt be added, the horrible ſhoutings and howlings on all ſides, which filled the three *gardes* with continual dread of ſeeing their beloved maſter and his unhappy family butchered before their eyes.

In the midſt of theſe horrors, the queen gave an inſtance of her natural goodneſs, with regard to a grenadier of the national-guard, who walked near the carriage, and who had already given abundant proofs of the ferocity of his diſpoſition.

This man complained loudly of the heat and fatigue, declaring, with horrid imprecations, that he could no longer exiſt without ſome relief.

The queen offered him ſomething to refreſh him; but inſtead of accepting it, he exclaimed, with a violent oath, " No, no, none of that for me; for I am ſure I ſhould be poiſoned. Would you not be delighted, now, to poiſon me?"

The queen, ſeeming to take no notice of what this wretch ſaid, divided what ſhe had offered him, and gave a part of it to the dauphin, and ate the reſt herſelf.

It is here proper to obſerve, that the queen had taken very little proviſion this day in the coach; not imagining that, ſo

near to Paris, their ſufferings could be of long duration. She had therefore only taken ſome refreſhment intended for the two children.

Although the diſtance from Meaux to Paris be only nine leagues, or about twenty-three Engliſh miles, yet the royal family were no leſs than between fourteen and fifteen hours on the road without halting, excepting on ſuch occaſions as ſeemed really to have been choſen, from time to time, that the multitude might have opportunities of loading them with every inſult and outrage.

Orders had been diſpatched from Paris, it was publicly reported, that no one ſhould ſalute them as they paſſed; and the order was ſo ſtrictly obeyed, that not a hat was obſerved to move, nor a ſingle attempt made to utter *Vive le Roi!*

When the carriage had arrived within a dozen miles of Paris, the three *gardes-du-corps* had the ſatisfaction, if ſatisfaction it could be called, to obſerve, that they now attracted the whole attention of the crowd; by which the royal family were ſuffered to have a ſhort interval of peace.

This ferocious mob called out repeatedly to have the three *yellow-jackets* (ſee p. 423) delivered up to them, and propoſed the various kinds of death which each wiſhed to inflict on them. Some to flay them alive; others to tie them to the carriage, and ſo drag them to Paris; others, again, had different projects ſtill more horrible.

Once, during theſe outcries, Dumas, who commanded the troops, ordered the carriage to be ſtopped, and ſaid, "Theſe worthy and reſpectable citizens—*(Ces Meſſieurs de la Nation*, a phraſe which cannot be tranſlated) deſire that the yellow-jackets ſhould come down from the coach-box, and they muſt come down."

"Do you not ſee (ſaid one of the multitude) that it is only to murder them?"

"What is that to me (anſwered Dumas), that is no concern of mine—*(Qu' eſt ce que cela me fait. Je m'en embaraſſe bien).*"

He had ſcarcely pronounced theſe words, which ſeemed to have been excited by his reſentment for the mortifications which he had received from the *gardes-du-corps*, at Meaux, when Barnave, the deputy, cried out, "Go on; I order you to go on; it is I who command here."

To this energetic addreſs Dumas returned only a profound bow, and immediately ordered the cavalcade to proceed. It did indeed move on, but with ſo ſlow a pace, that, from the extremity of the ſuburbs of Paris, five hours were ſpent in arriving at the Thuilleries. The proceſſion paſſed through the ſquare

called

called La Place de Louis Quinze,* along the Pont Tournant, or bridge, which leads from that ſquare into the bottom of the garden of the Thuilleries.

The ſtatue of Louis XV. in the middle of the ſquare, ſerved as a ſtage for a number of jacobins, who choſe this ſtation, not only to witneſs, but to guide and encourage the outrageous multitude in perpetrating every atrocity on their defenceleſs victims in the carriage.

* This place was afterwards called La Place de la Revolution, and latterly Place de la Concord. In it Louis XVI. his queen, and his ſiſter, Elizabeth, terminated their miſeries; and in it were exhibited the bloody triumphs of Robeſpierre and his aſſociates, over juſtice, humanity, and liberty herſelf.—*Note of Editor.*

(To be continued.)

Accurate Account of the grand Preſentation of Colours to the ten Regiments of Loyal London Volunteers, at Blackheath, on Friday, May 18, 1804, *by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

(Concluded from Page 6.)

ON the regiments being formed they ſtood nearly in the following order: on the right of the line were the London volunteer cavalry, with their field-pieces, diſmounted, in their flying cars, &c. 1ſt, 2d, and 4th regiments, formed on their left, with their backs towards Woolwich, at the extremity of the heath that way: 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th formed an angle on the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th, and extended acroſs towards the London road; the 10th and 11th forming another angle on them, facing the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th.

They being now in full readineſs to receive the lord mayor, committee, and attendants; his royal highneſs diſpatched an aid-de-camp, to acquaint the lord mayor and members of the corporation that the troops were ready to receive them; his lordſhip ſoon arrived in his coach and ſix, in front of the line, attended by his chaplain, and alighting from his carriage, headed the colours, and proceeded to the centre of the troops, accompanied by the committee. The colours were brought by men dreſſed in white, with black caps.

On a ſignal gun being fired, which was poſted oppoſite the centre of the line, the whole line preſented arms, officers ſaluted, drums beat, &c. Another gun being fired, a ſtandard guard from the London volunteer cavalry, and the grenadiers from the ten regiments, accompanied by the enſigns, who were

to

to receive the colours, attended by their reſpective bands, advanced to a poſition which Lord Harrington had marked for them in the centre, and where his royal highneſs and the lord mayor had placed themſelves.

The ten companies of grenadiers, and the ſtandard guard of the cavalry, formed a circle round them, in which were Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the ducheſſes of Devonſhire and Gordon; Lady Harriot Cavendiſh; earl and counteſs of Harrington; Lady A. M. Stanhope, Lord Peterſham, counteſs of Ilcheſter, and the two Ladies Strangways, marchioneſs of Welleſley, and Lady Ellenborough, and many other perſons of rank and diſtinction.

The ceremony of preſenting the colours, the object of all the labour and wiſhes of the day, was now about to take place; the colours were unfurled, and conſecrated in the moſt ſolemn manner, by the Rev. John Perring, chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who delivered the following moſt excellent prayer on the occaſion:

"Almighty God, and moſt Gracious Father, without whom nothing is ſtrong, nothing is holy, ſanctify we beſeech Thee, the ceremony of this day, with thy eſpecial bleſſing. Thine, O Lord, is the praiſe that we, ſtrenuouſly contending for every thing dear to man in ſociety, have, hitherto, ſtood alone among the nations: and, inaſmuch as the war is juſt and neceſſary, ſo cauſe it to be finally crowned with ſucceſs. As Thou haſt already infuſed into the hearts of our voluntary defenders, a zeal even ſurpaſſing all expectation, ſo grant that, ſhould the enemy effect a landing on our ſhores, theſe banners now to be preſented as a further encouragement to loyalty, may prove ſuch inſpiring rallying points, that there may be formed around them impenetrable ranks. In defending them, and at the ſame time every truly valuable bleſſing, particularly our religion and liberties, obtained by the glorious efforts of our anceſtors, may death itſelf be welcome, being attended with the higheſt honour!

"But whilſt we pray unto Thee for future favours, vouchſafe to accept our grateful acknowledgments for thoſe already beſtowed, eſpecially, for the recent recovery of Thy ſervant, our moſt gracious Sovereign. Grant him a continuance of health, and the grace of thy Holy Spirit, that he may long remain a great bleſſing to his loyal and affectionate ſubjects. And in caſe of neceſſity, ſhould he go forth into the field with his warlike armies, to meet his daring foes, may his bright example, with the remembrance of his numerous virtues, both public and private, unite for his protection, the hearts of all his followers, as the heart of one man!

"As Thou haſt graciouſly inſtructed us, in Thy Holy Word, to pray, not for ourſelves only, but even for our perſecutors, let us not conclude theſe our imperfect petitions, without imploring

a bleſſing on our infatuated enemies.—Enlighten their worldly minds; enable them to perceive how widely they have erred from Thy ways; and in Thy mercy, lead them to a timely repentance.—Pour into their hearts true humility, that they, no longer vainly truſting in their own ſufficiency, may acknowledge Thee the ſource of every good and perfect gift: and may they confeſs the merits of a Redeemer, truſting to his interceſſion at the throne of grace, for the pardon of all their ſins!

"Theſe, and all other requeſts, for them and for ourſelves, we humbly make in the name and mediation of Jeſus Chriſt, our moſt bleſſed Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The prayer being ended, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor delivered an appropriate ſpeech, of which the following is the ſubſtance;

"GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot but conſider myſelf peculiarly fortunate in being called on, by my official ſituation, to diſcharge a duty ſo gratifying as that which, on the preſent occaſion, has devolved on me.

"Gentlemen, it would be a vain attempt for me to deſcribe the ſenſations to which this ſublime ſpectacle gives birth.—Powers, far ſuperior to mine, could not do juſtice to the ſcene which here preſents itſelf; could pay but an inadequate tribute of applauſe to thoſe gallant and patriotic bands, who, roufed by the voice of honour, yield their pleaſures and their occupations a willing ſacrifice at the ſhrine of their country. Yes! it remained for the preſent age to prove, that the citizens of London inherit the ſame ardent ſpirit, glow with the ſame devotion to the ſacred cauſe of freedom and independence, as diſtinguiſhed their immortal anceſtors, who, in the proudeſt period of Britain's fame, were ſtill moſt conſpicuous in the cauſe of glory.

"It was reſerved for the preſent age to prove the falſehood of the imputation, that the genius of commerce had ſubdued the fire of freedom in our breaſts; and to evince, that thoſe who by civilization and induſtry beſt learn how to acquire wealth, by their intrepidity and exertions, beſt know how to preſerve it.

"Gentlemen, to your perſeverance and attention, as well as to the ardour of thoſe you command, are to be attributed their high ſtate of diſcipline and appearance.—Your own feelings, and the approbation of your country, are the moſt honourable, and, I am ſure, to you the moſt gratifying reward.

"Gentlemen, in preſenting to you the colours, a tribute of the gratitude of your fellow citizens, and the beſt mark of their attachment to their brethren in arms, allow me to ſay, I rely with confidence, that you will receive them as the moſt ſacred depoſit which can be entruſted to your care: and that, as the city of London is the firſt in the united kingdom, its citizens

will

will be the firſt to afford a bright example of devotion, in a cauſe of which they have already ſhewn themſelves ſo worthy."

This ſpeech being finiſhed, the enſigns kneeled down, and each received the colours of their reſpective regiments.

Colonel Birch, of the firſt regiment, (on behalf of the whole) replied to the lord mayor in an excellent ſpeech.—After adverting with much force to the deſigns of Bonaparte, he proceeded thus:

"Can our conſtitution be endangered by the extravagant and formidable threats of this deſperate invader?—Never! Never! I truſt! for the palladium of Britiſh liberty is the boſom of every Briton born.—He muſt firſt extirpate the human race from this iſland, before he can hope to ſubdue that unextinguiſhable ſpirit which animated our forefathers to thoſe ſucceſsful deeds, which obtained for us all the bleſſings we now enjoy. The volunteer force of this country has already attracted the notice and provoked the affected deriſion and mockery of this conſular tyrant: but the volunteers are too well trained to return railing for railing, and too high-minded to boaſt of untried ſervices. Their anſwer, when occaſion warrants it, will be given, once for all. The pledge they have given of their zeal and induſtry, to acquire the knowledge of the uſe of arms, is a ſafe one, that in the conflict, they will acquit themſelves like men and Britons. It will be ever our particular glory to reflect, that the metropolis of Britain can record its thouſands, thus armed for the general ſafety, and ready to periſh whenever called upon, in defence of their beloved king and country."

This ſpeech was followed by an animated reply from Colonel Anderdon, on behalf of the loyal London cavalry.

The enſigns then placed themſelves with their colours, in the centre of their reſpective companies, who faced to the right about, and marched in ordinary time to their regiments: this was a grand ſight indeed; in every direction was to be ſeen colours bearing down to their regiments, ſupported by companies of grenadiers, the band of the regiment (which had attended the detachment) playing "God ſave the king."

On the colours being paraded in front of each regiment, the word was given to form circle of battalions, when the commanding officer of each addreſſed his regiment in a ſhort ſpeech on the occaſion.

The corps gave three cheers, and being by another ſignal gun thrown into line, they fired three vollies of battalions, from right to left of the line, in a ſtyle ſo perfectly ſteady, as to give complete ſatisfaction to all the military men preſent, who, as with one voice declared, they never ſaw men more fit for ſervice: and we heard a very old veteran general officer, with a degree of pleaſure ſay, "Smile Britannia, ſmile!"

On another ſignal gun being fired, the whole line wheeled backwards by companies, and by another ſignal gun being fired, ſtepped off altogether in ordinary time to paſs the royal party in review order. The Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, in a cloſe carriage, was on the right about three hundred yards: this young princeſs ſtood at the carriage window, and, by order of his royal highneſs the duke of York, received from each regiment, as they paſſed, a royal ſalute. The colours of each waved on the ground, as they paſſed her royal highneſs; which compliments ſhe returned with a wave of her hand from her boſom, in a very attractive manner.

She ſeemed much delighted with the ſight, and highly pleaſed with the attention ſhewn her. She looked remarkably well, and is a beautiful healthy looking child.

The duke of York received alſo, as the regiments paſſed, a royal ſalute. After the London regiments were paſſed the royal party, the royal artillery company, with their field pieces, the cities of London and Weſtminſter light horſe volunteers, with their diſmounted cavalry and flying cars, and the Deptford volunteers, paſſed by their royal highneſſes.

The ground was kept in an admirable manner by the following corps:

London light horſe volunteers,
Weſtminſter volunteer cavalry,
St. James's volunteers,
Cuſtom-Houſe regiment,
Greenwich volunteers,
Deptford volunteers,
Royal artillery company,
The Blackheath cavalry.

The latter regiment embarked with their band, on board the boats that brought the others down, and, under the command of the marine officers, were ſafely landed in London. The ten London regiments marched to town under the command of their reſpective colonels.

This concluded the day on the ground, to the entire ſatisfaction of the largeſt aſſemblage of ſpectators we ever beheld.

Colonel Sir Thomas Wilſon, and the Blackheath cavalry, eſcorted the lord mayor and lady mayoreſs, in their coach and ſix, as far as Deptford Bridge.

The regiments halted on the hill (at the Green Man, &c.) to take ſome refreſhment. They then marched to town, and moſt of the corps dined in ſeparate parties, at various taverns.

The intereſt which the public felt in this great ſcene may be expreſſed, in a ſlight degree, by ſtating, that while it paſſed at Blackheath, the town ſeemed to be emptied; the courts of juſtice were unattended; the ſtreets appeared almoſt deſerted.

We are happy to add to all this, that no one accident diſturbed the day.

Of that immenſe crowd at Blackheath, notwithſtanding the great quantity of horſes and carriages, it muſt be ſaid it was perfectly orderly. We do not know that we ever ſaw a great occaſion ſo free from partial blots.

The whole does honour to every perſon concerned, and every Britiſh heart will exult in a ſcene of ſuch ſplendour to his country. We ſuppoſe there were upwards of 16,000 volunteers preſent.

The ſight was at once brilliant, and fraught with moral conſequences, which we deem as great and as valuable as can belong to the human race.

Upon the whole we may congratulate the city of London upon the ſteadineſs and military appearance of every one of its regiments. Their march through the park was uncommonly well conducted.

In the evening, his royal highneſs the duke of York, the earl of Harrington, Lord Amherſt, General Burrard, Hon. General Leſlie, and their ſuite; the London ſtaff, Sir Brook Watſon, Colonel Sir John Eamer, and Le Meſurier; the ſheriffs of London, and all the commandants of the London volunteers who came home in time, partook of a moſt ſumptuous entertainment provided by the lord mayor, at the manſion-houſe. His royal highneſs and the company ſtaid to a late hour, highly delighted with the day, as well as the attention of the chief magiſtrate.

Bon Mot of the late Richard Owen Cambridge, Eſq. related by his Son.

AS my father entered the room one morning, Lord North obſerved to him, that he had written a very handſome letter to his old friend and ſchool-fellow, Dr. ———, giving him the deanery of ———, and put it into his hands, which having read, he replied, "Yes, the letter is very handſomely expreſſed, and all very true, but ſhews plainly how little you know of your buſineſs as a miniſter. It reminds me of a ſtory of an Iriſh peaſant, who, upon ſeeing a partridge that was ſhot, fall from a conſiderable height, picked it up, and running with it to the gentleman who had killed it, cried out, "Arrah, your honour need not have ſhot; *the fall would have killed him!*"—The *deanery* was ſufficient for one man, the *letter* ſhould have been ſent to the *unſucceſsful* candidate."

POETRY.

POETRY.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

On the Death of Mary Lawers, who died on the Birth of her firſt Child.

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus
Tam cari capitis? Præcipe lugubres
Cantus, Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
Vocem cum cithara dedit.

HOR. Od. xxiv.

WHILST on Britannia's ſea-girt ſhore,
War's diſtant thunder rends the gale,
Retir'd from man, I ſtill explore
The lov'd receſſes of the vale.
Forgetful there of public ills,
A private grief my boſom fills;
I ſing of charms for ever fled,
And form this ſimple wreath for Mary's clay-cold bed.

The ſweeteſt flow'rs that ſtrew'd my way
Were not ſo ſweet, ſo fair as ſhe;
Her breath was like the breath of May,
That gently fans the bloſſom'd tree.
Her mind by ev'ry virtue bleſt,
That warms an angel's holy breaſt,
Diſplay'd of love a matchleſs ſtore
For him who call'd her his—but calls her his no more.

For ever favour'd with her ſmile,
Each paſſing day his pleaſures prov'd;
Calm was his heart, and ſweet his toil—
Becauſe he toil'd for her he lov'd.
But now, alas! thoſe pleaſures ceaſe,
And baniſh'd is his boaſted peace;
Sharp grief invades his tortur'd mind,
And oft he ſpurns the life that keeps him here behind.

No longer eve renews his joys,
When labour's hardy race repoſe;
That very roof his peace deſtroys,
Which once brought ſolace to his woes.
Deſerted now by all the charms,
That daily bleſt his faithful arms,
He views his cot with ſilent care—
His cot, no more below'd—ſince Mary is not there.

Methinks I view the wretched ſwain,
By ſorrow's pond'rous burthen bow'd,
Lamenting o'er his loſs in vain,
And ſhedding tears on Mary's ſhroud,
His tears o'er ſpread each ſnowy limb,
Still dear—ſtill doubly dear to him;
'Till each moiſt cheek, of pallid hue,
Seems like a tender dew-drop, waſh'd in ev'ning dew.

"And O! (he cries) angelic love!
"What mortal power ſhall ſooth my grief?
"All, all, alas! will fruitleſs prove,
"For Heav'n alone can bring relief;

" Fain would I yield my lingering breath,
" And graſp the fatal ſhaft of death;
" But, O! my babe! love's ſweet reward—
" Still binds me faſt to earth, and claims my ſole regard.

" In all the beauties of his face,
" Shall I thy dear reſemblance find?
" And grant, O Heav'n! that I may trace
" In him the beauties of thy mind!
" Then will I claſp him to my breaſt,
" And think of joys I once poſſeſs'd;
" And as his charms I fondly ſee,
" I'll claſp him cloſer ſtill, and heave a ſigh for thee!

" Thus may our days ſerenely glide
" Nor will they ever glide too faſt),
" 'Till wafted o'er the foaming tide,
" We gain the happy port at laſt.
" There, O my Mary! there no more
" Shall winds arouſe, or billows roar;
" There ſhall we all in love unite—
" In faith's celeſtial bonds, and exquiſite delight."

Plymouth-Dock. PALEMON.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

ELEGY *on the* DEATH *of an* INFANT.

SWEET babe of innocence! divinely bleſt
With ev'ry charm that Heav'n alone beſtows,
Fled to the regions of eternal reſt,
Thou ne'er wilt know thy hapleſs parents' woes.

For thee, alas! inceſſant flows the tear
Adown thoſe cheeks where once complacence ſmil'd;
No liſping tongue now greets thy father's ear,
No more thy mother cries, " God bleſs my child!"

But all is veil'd in ſorrow's nightly dreſs,
Thy native ſcenes are fraught with dreary gloom,
Each mourns thy fate, abſorb'd in ſad diſtreſs,
And ev'ry voice laments thy early doom.

Say not, ye wiſe, 'tis folly thus to pine,
For thoſe departed time can ne'er recal;
'Tis nature's claim—a claim from Heaven divine,
That bids the tear of true affection fall.

Say not 'tis weak, when deareſt friends are fled
To that bleſt ſcene where joys eternal dwell,
To ſhed a tear—a tribute to the dead,
To heave a ſigh, and bid a laſt farewell!

O! there's a pleaſure in affection's tear,
A pleaſure well the feeling heart doth know,
It ſooths the love-lorn heart, once held moſt dear,
And all the ſad calamities of woe.

But yet the ſpring from whence our ſorrows riſe,
Should, by the guide of ſober reaſon, ceaſe;
For her we've loſt, ſweet babe! ſhe never dies,
But lives for ever in celeſtial peace.

June, 1804. N. P.